

perfectly with the description and photograph of type.

BACCHARIS INCARUM (Wedd.) Cuatr., stat. nov.

Baccharis microphylla β incarum Wedd. Chlor. And. 1:170. 1856.

The type (P) was collected by Weddell in the Cordillera de Tacora, Peru. Paratypes came from Potosi, La Paz, Lago Titicaca near Tioguanaco (collect. Weddell, Orbigny, Pentland). The Peruvian specimens; Macbride & Featherstone 474 from Matucana and Macbride & Featherstone 2502 from Pomopampa, distributed as B. intermedia DC. belong to B. incarum, which is very different from B. intermedia.

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. XXXIV

Harold N. Moldenke

LANTANA MACROPODA f. ALBIFLORA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis albis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having the corollas white with a yellowish eye.

The type of the form was collected by Cyrus Longworth Lundell (no. 14517) in the Yeager Pasture of the South Texas Syndicate Ranch, in the vicinity of Experimental Garden, La Salle County, Texas, on October 15, 1945, and is deposited in the Lundell Herbarium at the Texas Research Foundation, Renner, Texas.

LIPPIA INOPINATA Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; ramulis gracilibus tetragonis subadpresso-villosis, pilis antrorsis griseis; foliis parvis subcoriaceis ovato-ellipticis saepe falcato-conduplicatis ad apicem basinque acutis, margine grosse serratis, dentis antrorsis, supra parce villosis bullato-lineatis, subtus densiuscule villosis; inflorescentiis axillaribus solitariis simplicibus.

Woody shrub; stems tall, woody, gray, glabrous, subterete; branchlets slender, brownish, obtusely tetragonal, villous with subappressed antrorse grayish hairs; principal internodes much abbreviated, 8--21 mm. long; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles very short, 2--5 mm. long, densely whitish-villous with long antrorse hairs; leaf-blades subcoriaceous, rather uniformly grayish-green on both surfaces, ovate-elliptic, often falcate-conduplicate, small, 2--3 cm. long, 1--1.5 cm. wide, acute at the base and apex, coarsely serrate along the margins with antrorse sharply acute teeth, rather sparsely villous and bullate-lineate above, more densely gray-villous beneath; midrib and secondaries deeply impressed above and sharply prominent beneath; veinlet reticula-

tion more or less subimpressed above and slightly prominulous beneath; inflorescence axillary, crowded near the apex of the twigs, equaling or slightly surpassing the subtending leaves, solitary in each axil; peduncles filiform, 1.5--2.3 cm. long, densely spreading-villous; heads subglobose, yellowish, about 1.5 cm. long and wide, densely many-flowered; bracts papery, subobtuse at the apex, densely pubescent on both surfaces.

The type of this species was collected by Howard Scott Gentry (no. 18267) in an *Opuntia* thicket on a rocky slope in cactus-acacia association, altitude 6200 feet, Villa Nueva, Zacatecas, Mexico, on November 29, 1959, and is deposited in the C. L. Lundell Herbarium at the Texas Research Foundation, Renner, Texas.

MATERIALS TOWARD A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS VERBENA. IX

Harold N. Moldenke

VERBENA CATHARINAE Moldenke

Inflorescence rather few-flowered; peduncles very slender, about 2 cm. long, sparsely hirsute; bractlets lanceolate, 2--3 mm. long, attenuate-acute at the apex, hirsutulous especially on the margins; calyx cylindric, about 8 mm. long and 1--1.5 mm. wide, hirsutulous-pubescent, some of the hairs capitate-glandulose; corolla blue, hypocrateriform, its tube about 11 mm. long, puberulous on the outside above the calyx, its lobes also pilosulous-puberulous beneath.

The type of this species was collected by my good friend, Padre Raulino Reitz (no. C.1561) on a campo at Taimbesinho, altitude 900 meters, Araranguá, Santa Catarina, Brazil, on February 15, 1946, and is deposited in the Barbosa Rodrigues Herbarium at Itajai, Brazil. The species is said to be a ruderal one and has been found on campos and rock outcrops, growing at from 760 to 1200 meters altitude, in flower in February, October, and December. Vernacular names recorded for it are "camaradinha", "formosa sem dote", and "jurupeba", names which are apparently given to many other species of the genus in Brazil.

In all, 10 herbarium specimens, including the type, have been examined by me.

Citations: BRAZIL: Paraná: Hatschbach 3363 (Z). Santa Catarina: Reitz C.1561 (N--isotype, Rd--2121--type); Smith & Klein 8055 (Ok, W--2251336), 11403 (Ok, W--2251777); Smith & Reitz 8917 (Ok, W--2251467); Smith, Reitz, & Sufridini 9561 (W--2249363).

VERBENA CHACENSIS Moldenke, *Phytologia* 5: 228--229. 1955.

Bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 5: 228--229. 1955; G. Taylor, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 12: 149. 1959; Moldenke, *Résumé* 494 & 495. 1959; Moldenke, *Résumé Suppl.* 1: 7 & 25. 1959.